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With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, APRIL 8, 1769.

IT was with pleaſure I read in your paper of Thurſday laſt ſome extracts from a pamphlet lately publiſhed in England, entitled the caſe of Great Britain and America, which I think one of the beſt tracts I have ſeen; and, what adds greatly to the merit of the author, is that (notwithſtanding the ſubject hath been ſo much canvaſſed) his arguments, at the ſame time that they carry conviction along with them, are almoſt entirely new. As this pamphlet is but in few hands, I ſhall communicate it to the publick, by ſending a paper or two to be weekly inſerted in the papers until I have gone through the whole; and then, in humble imitation of the candid author, I ſhall endeavour to recommend to our Aſſembly the ſame coolneſs and moderation which he propoſes to the Britiſh Parliament, and offer my ſentiments of what ought to be their conduct at this critical juncture; and I ſhall eſteem myſelf happy in furniſhing a ſingle hint for abler heads to improve on. I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble ſervant,

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

THE affairs of Great Britain and her colonies are at a criſis. If our juſtice or our moderation dictate to us the making any conceſſions, they ſhould be made whilſt they can yet be imputed to our moderation or our juſtice. The preſent ſeſſion of Parliament ſhould determine on ſome permanent ſyſtem in this point. Great Britain ſhould fix the pretenſions which ſhe will never relinquiſh, and the colonies ſhould have certain information of thoſe claims which they muſt ſubmit to. Until ſuch a ſyſtem be reſolved upon there will be irreſolution on the one ſide and repugnance on the other, and no ſyſtem can be ſtable that is not founded on equity and wiſdom.

It is the reſolution of the preſent Miniſtry, it is ſaid, to impoſe taxes on the colonies by the authority of the Britiſh Parliament, and to compel the colonies to ſubmiſſion. To examine the juſtice and the policy of thoſe meaſures, and to ſuggeſt others, which appear to me leſs exceptionable, in each of thoſe particulars, is my object.

The colonies, by their reſpective charters, have not uniformly the ſame privileges, or the ſame conſtitution; but though they differ in many particulars they are alike in the following, namely, that the inhabitants of every one of them have a right to tax themſelves by their repreſentatives in their provincial Aſſemblies, that none of them vote for repreſentatives in the Britiſh Parliament, and that all of them are to enjoy the freedom of Britiſh ſubjects. In the ſearch for arguments againſt the Americans the validity of thoſe charters has not paſſed unqueſtioned. I ſhall add, however, but a little in their ſupport, as the attacks have been very weak and very few. From the earlieſt times, down to theſe, the diſpoſition of foreign territory belonging to Great Britain has always been veſted in the executive. It is a power which the Revolution and Revolution have left unſhaken. From the ceſſion of Tangier to that of Guadaloupe how frequently has it been exerciſed? And in the particular inſtance of Gibraltar it was neceſſary to paſs a law to reſtrain it*. If then the Crown, at the time when it granted the charters, could have ceded the territory of America to a foreign power, could it not have fixed the terms on which the preſent and future inhabitants ſhould continue the ſubjects of Great Britain? Where it could have relinquiſhed all the authority poſſeſſed by Great Britain, certainly it could relinquiſh a part of that authority. Where it could make a total alienation it cannot be doubted ſurely it could make a modified grant in fee-ſimple. But ſuppoſing that the Crown had not been legally poſſeſſed of that power, if there was not a term after which preſcription confers a right. Have not the coloniſts poſſeſſed their charters much longer than that term? Have they not dedicated their lives and fortunes to the improvement of that country, from a dependance upon the validity of their title? Has not the Britiſh Parliament long and acquieſced in their doing ſo? Has not Great Britain, in her excluſive trade, received a valuable conſideration? Surely then it would be monſtrous injuſtice to deprive them of rights ſo purchaſed and ſo confirmed. It has alſo been urged by ſome that the Parliament can revoke theſe charters when it ſhall think proper, for that it can take away from any city or corporate town in England its charter, notwithſtanding any length of time it may have enjoyed it. I anſwer that if an Engliſh city or corporate town had ſo purchaſed their charter as the coloniſts have purchaſed theirs, and had ſo long poſſeſſed it, it would be unjuſt in the Parliament to reſcind or violate it. But the compariſon is totally unfair, for the charter of an Engliſh city or corporate town, and thoſe of the colonies, beſides other material differences, have this eſſential one, that the former give a right of repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament, and that the latter do not. If therefore the charter of a Britiſh city or borough be reſcinded by Parliament, it is reſcinded in an aſſembly which is the repreſentative of that city or borough. Where a part of England only is concerned, the legiſlature of England may claim unlimited power, as a body to which all the rights of Engliſhmen are made over and intruſted. But the charters of America are agreements made between England on the one part, and the colonies on the other. The Houſe of Commons of England is the repreſentative of one of the contracting parties only, namely England, and therefore cannot act for both. They have none of them any ſhare in electing it; it cannot, therefore, legiſlate for them. It is a party, and cannot therefore be a judge.

The opponents of the Americans admit that they are entitled to the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects; that they are a free people. Could we determine what theſe privileges are, and what this freedom, the diſpute would be at an end. The American aſſerts that he is deprived of the moſt eſſential privilege of a Briton, and a freeman, if the colony to which he belongs can be taxed by an aſſembly in which it is not repreſented. The advocate for Adminiſtration anſwers that there are many natives of Great Britain herſelf who are not repreſented, for that there are many who have not votes in the choice of repreſentatives; and that the coloniſts have no cauſe to complain, when they are in the ſame condition as many of the natives of Great Britain. Would a colony pretend to a better conſtitution than the mother country, from whence ſhe derives it? As this argument has been frequently repeated, I ſuppoſe it to be a favourite one with Adminiſtration; and as it is the only method that has been tried to reconcile their aſſertion that "the Britiſh Parliament has a right to tax the colonies," with their conceſſions that the coloniſts have the privileges of Britons, and are a free people, let us liſten to an American pleading his own cauſe, in anſwer to this argument: "I do not claim a "better conſtitution than my mother country. I have repre- "ſented my claims. I have ſaid that a right of [illegible] in the "choice of our repreſentatives is the moſt eſſential [illegible] Britiſh pri- "vileges, but I have not ſaid that every Briton enjoys that right, "nor do I require that every coloniſt ſhould enjoy it. There "are many Britons who have no vote in the election of the "Houſe of Commons, ſo are there many coloniſts who have no "vote in the election of our provincial repreſentatives; allege, if "you will, that in being taxed by your Parliament you are taxed "by an imperfect repreſentative, in being taxed by our provin- "cial Aſſemblies we are taxed by a repreſentative as imperfect. "Our freedom therefore in point of taxation, when we are taxed "by our own Aſſemblies, is not greater than yours; it is only "equal to it; our conſtitution is an image of yours. But if we "are to be taxed by your Parliament our conſtitution no longer "reſembles yours, and our freedom is annihilated. If there be "many Britons who have not a vote in the choice of their repre- "ſentatives, there are alſo many that have. The poſſeſſion of a "40 s. freehold, in Britain, confers the privilege of a vote. The "poſſeſſion of the whole continent of America does not confer "that privilege. Do you not know the infinite difference between "a nation where all have not the power of voting for their re- "preſentatives, and a nation where none have that power? The "former is your condition, and therefore you are a free people. "The former is what we claim; the latter is the condition of "ſlaves, and that is what you offer. We claim the right of "ſuffrage, as the privileges of Britons; and you tell us we have "it, becauſe we are like thoſe Britons who have it not! We "claim the ſame conſtitution as Great Britain, and you offer us "only the defect of that conſtitution, but deny us its advantages. "England cannot be taxed but by an aſſembly where her land "is repreſented by Knights, her monied intereſt by citizens and "burgeſſes, and therefore ſhe is a free nation. Is then America "on a par with England, in point of freedom, if ſhe can be "taxed by an aſſembly to which her freeholders ſend no "Knights, and her cities no citizens? You ſay that your right "of ſuffrage is partially diſtributed in Britain; give us then a "right of ſuffrage as partially diſtributed in America. For this "repreſentation, partial and imperfect as you call it, your Magna "Chartas have been demanded, your patriots have bled, and "your monarchs have been dethroned. Was this for nothing? "Yet this you deny to the Americans, though you ſay to us, "Ye have the privileges of Britons."

"But there is yet another defect in your argument, for it is not "true that we are in as good a condition as thoſe Britons whom "you call unrepreſented, and who are not electors; for even they "have this great advantage that both the repreſentative and the "electors pay a part of the tax, as well as thoſe who have no "ſuffrage, whereas if the Houſe of Commons ſhould tax the "Americans neither the repreſentatives nor the electors would "pay any proportion of what they impoſed upon us. They would "not tax, but untax themſelves. The condition therefore of an "Engliſhman who has no ſuffrage, when taxed by the Britiſh "legiſlature, and of an American taxed by the ſame authority, "are totally diſſimiliar. Place them in ſituations which bear any "ſimilitude, and it will ſhow in the ſtrongeſt light the injuſtice "of the preſent meaſures. Suppoſe then that the Parliament of "Britain ſhould impoſe a tax from which themſelves and thoſe "who voted for them ſhould be exempted, and which ſhould be "paid entirely by thoſe who had no ſuffrages, this would bear "ſome reſemblance to their taxing the Americans; and would "not this be unparrallelled injuſtice? But if even this (unjuſt as "you muſt eſteem it) were the practice of your Parliament, the "condition of a non voting Engliſhman would ſtill be infinitely "preferable to ours; for even ſuch a tax as I have ſtated would "fall upon the relations, the friends, the dependents, the tenants, "the manufacturers, the labourers, of Britiſh legiſlators. The "legiſlator would feel its effects almoſt inſtantaneouſly, he would "find his own intereſt immediately concerned; he would there- "fore uſe ſome moderation. Beſides, he is an eyewitneſs of their "condition, he can judge of their abilities, he can be wounded "at the ſight of their diſtreſſes; but he cannot ſee our miſery, "he cannot judge of our abilities, and his tenants and manu- "facturers will feel the immediate effects of our ruin, not in "their diſtreſs but in their exoneration. If therefore the legiſla- "ture of Britain would adopt ſuch a ſyſtem of unparrallelled in- "juſtice, with reſpect to the non voting inhabitants of Britain, "yet even the ſufferers by and the objects of injuſtice would "be happy in compariſon of us. Suppoſe for a moment, if you "can bear the thought, ſuppoſe for a moment that your Houſe "of Commons were not elected by you, but that they were an "hereditary body in no wiſe indebted to your choice, would you "not be an enſlaved and unhappy people? But even then you "would be happier than we are. A body of 500 men, ſituated "in the midſt of ſeven millions, and taxing thoſe ſeven millions, "would ſurely be more bound to moderation, by fear, if not by "principle, than the ſame body aſſiſted and ſupported by thoſe "ſeven millions in taxing two millions who are at a diſtance. "To oppreſs, in one inſtance, would at leaſt be infamy, if it "would not be puniſhment; in the other they might find it po- "pularity, they might think it patriotiſm. Mr. P-tt ſaid (if I "miſtake not) that every man in England could huzza at an "election: Even that method of expreſſing one's wiſhes is ſome "ſatisfaction, and has ſome influence; the ſhoutings of the "people have had great effects, and the very murmurs of Engliſh- "men had perhaps more ſhare in the repeal of the ſtamp act than "the united voice of America. We cannot even huzza at a "Britiſh election!

"The right of preſenting petitions to Parliament was deemed "of ſo much importance that it was inſerted in the Bill of Rights. "In this fundamental right, the bulwark againſt parliamentary "oppreſſion, as well as every other, under what diſadvantages "would we labour if you were to make laws for us? How "different is the effect of a petition, preſented by the hands of the "injured, enforced by their aſſiduity, and recommended by their "tears, from that of our paper repreſentations? They are ſub- "ject to be miſrepreſented in a thouſand ways.

"They come cold, and you do not feel them; often too late, "and you cannot comply with them; and what was done by "you through inattention and miſtake muſt be maintained for "dignity: In a word, they do not ſtrike home, either upon your "attention, your kindneſs, your affection, or your fears. In this "particular the very women and children in England have an "influence upon Parliament of which the Americans are deſti- "tute. How different is your lot from ours! In the character "of an American, to the people of England I ſpeak. Your fre- "quent elections are a valuable privilege to you; what privilege "are they to us? At the cloſe of a Parliament you expect po- "pular meaſures, from the fears and the hopes of your repreſen- "tatives; but who will find it his intereſt to be a friend to Ame- "rica? They will wiſh to gain the favour of their countrymen, "and therefore will burthen America, in order to diſburthen "England. What to you is a valuable privilege will be to us a "ſource of repeated oppreſſion. We are worſe even than your "Papiſts. In being excluded from the right of ſuffrage they "are like us, and as they pay double land tax, is that additional "payment the reſemblance continues; for it is a tax impoſed by "men whom they had no ſhare in electing, and it is a tax which "thoſe who impoſe it do not pay. But this diſability in point "of ſuffrage, and this additional payment, are penalties inflicted "on your Papiſts; and why? Allegiance, as by law required, "is a quality eſſential to being a ſubject. Your Papiſts are de- "fective in that quality. They are conſidered as not completely "ſubjects, and as ſuch penalties are inflicted on them. Your "only juſtification for inflicting theſe penalties upon them is that "you doubt their being ſubjects. Your only pretence for inflict- "ing the ſame penalties on us is that we are ſubjects. Some "penalties did I ſay, nay worſe; for as they are inflicted on us "without chance, we cannot, by a diſcontinuation of offence, ex- "empt ourſelves from theſe grievances. The Papiſt by becoming "a Proteſtant can free himſelf from this diſability and this double "taxation, but we cannot free ourſelves from this miſery but by "ceaſing to be Americans. Beſides, in every other caſe, except "that addition of land tax, your Papiſts are in as good a ſitua- "tion as any of the reſt of your inhabitants who have no votes; "but in every tax you lay upon us we are in as bad a ſituation as "your Papiſts are in that one. Beſides, your Papiſts are connected "with their legiſlators by relationſhip, friendſhip, neighbourhood, "or dependence. Their poſſeſſions too are Britiſh, and they muſt "have influence, though they have not votes. And the great "right of petitioning they poſſeſs, with all its advantages; and "can enforce their petitions by their preſence, their aſſiduity, "their numbers, and their tears. In how much worſe a ſituation "are we than your Papiſts, whom for their obſtinacy in an un- "conſtitutional and perſecuting religion you have made the out- "caſts of legiſlation? What then is the freedom, and what are "thoſe Britiſh privileges, to which you confeſs we are entitled? "What are thoſe rights which we have poſſeſſed above a hun- "dred years, which we derived from ſolemn compact, which we "have purchaſed by an unſhaken allegiance, and by the profits of "our trade?

* *At preſent it is unalienable from Great Britain.*

A WAPPING *billetdoux, to Mrs.* SARAH SMOKEDRIED.

DEAR SALL,

HOW long you intend *ſteering off*, and *crowding all your canvaſs to avoid an engagement*, I don't *know*; but the more inclined you ſeem to *run for it*, the more deſirous I find myſelf to *chaſe*. But where, my dear *Sall*, is the uſe of *tacking about* ſo much, if you really mean at laſt to *come to action*? Or what need can there be to carry *falſe colours* continually on the *main top* of your forehead, if you are determined, after all, to bleſs me with a *birth between the decks* of your heart? Perhaps you want to know the *trim* of my temper before you enter *under my command*, and may be fearful that my good nature is not *built ſtrong* enough to endure a *hard gale* in the *Bay of Contradiction*. I won't brag much, Sall; I never could *run a knot an hour* in the *teeth* of my own praiſe, nor could I ever *drop aſtern* when juſtice was due to the *ſtrength* of an enemy's reputation. This, however, I may ſay with truth, that it ſhall be your own fault if you once get a *reef in at the gangway*, while *we ſail* in the *ſhip* of Matrimony together, and that you muſt indeed *blow a hurricane* before a ſingle *hand* of my *anger* is *piped* to ſee *all ſnug to rights*.

The *ſtores* you have *on board* I am quite regardleſs of: You ſhall keep them to buy *freſh proviſions* for yourſelf, in caſe of *ſhort allowances*; or to *rig* you out *gallantly*, my girl, while we *lie* in the *harbour* of Mutual Satisfaction. I ſhall be very proud to ſee your *pendants ſtreaming*, in the niceſt faſhion, upon all occaſions: But, *Sall*, I will allow no unneceſſary quantities of *grog*; it is a liquor that makes the underſtanding *reel* damnably, and *eats* the *planks* of the conſtitution in ſuch a manner that all the *ſheathing* in the world will never make it fit for *ſervice*. From this you may ſee how true a *reckoning* I intend to *keep with you*, if we ſhould *wrangle* before the Paſſion. I would *hail* you with the ſmooth *ſpeaking trumpet* of flattery, if I was a *pirate*; but being bent upon an *honeſt cruiſe*, I hate to leave any thing *concealed* in the *hold* of my intention. You know now which way I ſhall *ſteer*, ſo if you think fit to *ſtrike* don't wait for another *broadſide* of arguments, as the *powder* of my patience is almoſt *ſpent*, and as this will poſſibly be the laſt affectionate *ſhot* you ever receive from

MATT. MIZZEN.

Extraordinary ANECDOTE.

DURING the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in ſearch of a place as a ſervant maid; but not ſucceeding, ſhe applied herſelf to carry out beer from a brew houſe, and was one of thoſe then called tub women. The brewer obſerving a well ſet young girl in this low occupation, took

her into his family as a ſervant, and after a while married her; but he died while ſhe was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The buſineſs of the brewery was dropped, and the young widow was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a Gentleman of ſkill in the law, to ſettle her huſband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon) finding the widow's fortune very conſiderable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other iſſue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

CHARLESTOWN, *Feb.* 28.

FRIDAY laſt Capt. Chriſtopher Brooks, of the brig Norton, arrived from Jamaica, who informs us that he was bound from Dominica for this port, but to leeward of St. Euſtatia his people mutinied, and forcibly carried his veſſel for St. Croix, off which place he fortunately overcame them, ſo that they only got away with his boat, and about 25 johanneſſes. He was then obliged to make the beſt of his way for Jamaica, in order to get a boat, and hands ſufficient to proceed on his intended voyage.

We are authorized to aſſure the publick that the body of merchants in Briſtol, truly ſenſible of the baſeneſs and injuſtice of the proceedings and ſentence in the caſe of the ſhip A---, are determined to purſue ſuch meaſures, to make a full and proper repreſentation of the whole of that iniquitous affair, as will probably bring about ſome regulations in the proceedings of American courts of Vice Admiralty, as well as limitations of that exorbitant power lately veſted in a *ſole judge*: Events more ardently wiſhed for by the particular owners of that veſſel than any pecuniary ſatisfaction, or other gratification, to themſelves.

We learn, by letters from London, that rice ſold as low as 24 s. ſterling per 100 lb. and was likely to be lower.

BOSTON, *March* 9.

A GENTLEMAN at Marblehead writes his friend in Boſton as follows: "By the packet I received a letter from my friends in London, dated the 10th of December, as alſo one from the maſter of my ſhip, who had diſcharged his freight there, adviſing me there was no freight for Boſton, nor did they expect any, there being no orders on hand for ſhipping any goods; ſo expect my own hemp and duck, for the uſe of the fiſhery only, and 40 chaldrons of ſea coal for ballaſt. They ſay all trade is at a ſtand, and no proſpect of mending. What they are to do with the ſhips at home they know not. *It now looks as though the Boſton Gentlemen were in earneſt.*"

By advice received per the Lord Hyde packet we learn that the friends of America frequently met, to conſult the propereſt meaſures for the relief of the colonies. That ſome of the Miniſtry had declared they were againſt ſevere meaſures. That as the petition of the Committee of Convention in Boſton was not received by the Secretary of State, it was delivered in, with the other American papers, to the committee who were arranging all the papers to lay before the Parliament. That there were ſome in both Houſes who were advocates for the colonies. That it was thought by ſome the acts would not be repealed. That our friends thought the people here acted very prudently in their agreeing not to uſe any tea, and in going into other meaſures of economy, and promoting manufactures; and adviſe to a ſteady and perſevering purſuit to theſe meaſures, as the only means to convince the Miniſtry of the impoliey of the late acts.

We have advice from Turk Iſland that on the 25th of January Capt. Curtin, in a ſloop from Caſco Bay, towed in there the wreck of a brig from Piſcataway, Edmund Collin late maſter, which foundered at ſea the 25th of December, as appeared by a writing in chalk in the cabin. The people are ſuppoſed to have been taken up by ſome other veſſel, as ſhe was ſtripped of almoſt every thing but the lumber in the hold.

March 29. Thurſday the 6th day of April next is appointed, by authority, to be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer throughout this province, as "hath been uſual according to the laudable cuſtom of this country."

We hear from Little Compton, in Rhode Iſland government, that a child was lately born there which had twelve grandfathers and grandmothers living.

And at the ſame place a man lately died who had been forty ſeven voyages to the Weſt Indies, and four to Europe.

Monday the 27th ult. the poſt rider with the mails for Rhode Iſland, New London, New York, Philadelphia, &c. &c. was aſſaulted on Boſton neck, juſt after ſunſet, as he was ſetting out for his journey, by four or five perſons, who appeared dreſſed as officers. One of them took his ſword from his belt, and with the ſmall end in his hand ſtruck the rider on the head with the hilt, that it forced the ſword out of the ſcabbard, and went to a conſiderable diſtance. The rider recovering himſelf informed them that he was on his Majeſty's ſervice, whereupon they all ran off. The rider would have returned to town, but as there had been ſtoppages lately, occaſioned by the bad travelling, he was determined not to be the means of the mails returning out of ſeaſon. He went on, and at the firſt ſtage had his head bathed, which was conſiderable ſwelled by the blow. He reached Newport on Wedneſday, from whence he employed another perſon to perform for him the laſt week.

Captain Lindſay, of the Halifax packet, writes, of the 7th of December, "that he had orders to be in readineſs to ſail at an hour's warning;" and a letter from a Gentleman in London, dated December 12th, ſays: "Captain Lindſay, in the Halifax packet, ſailed the 9th inſtant, with deſpatches for Boſton." This veſſel may be hourly expected.

Some time ſince a woman that lived in good faſhion in the town of Southampton, in the weſtern part of this province, was endowed with ſuch a noble ſpirit of freedom, liberty, and frugality, that ſhe entirely laid aſide all foreign goods, eſpecially cloths of a foreign manufacture, and clothed herſelf in cloth of her own manufacturing from head to foot. But in ſearching her houſe ſhe found ſome fragments of a foreign manufacture; and that there might be nothing left ſhe compoſed herſelf a petticoat out of them, and alſo found cloth enough to make 45 pieces for the outſide, and ſome for the inſide, quilted them together, and wears the ſame to this day.

A letter from Montreal, of the 29th ult. mentions that Major Rogers is releaſed from cloſe confinement, and has permiſſion to go any where within the lines of that city, until his Majeſty's pleaſure is known.

Laſt Tueſday the officers of the cuſtoms for this port made a ſeizure of a ſhip of 200 tuns, Capenin M'Cuſpen, belonging to London, lately from St. Ubes, and alſo a ſloop from Virginia.

There are advices in town that three of the four regiments coming out this ſpring to America are the 56th, Colonel Welch, the 61ſt, Major General Grey, and 63d, Colonel Hotham's.

By orders from home the regiments quartered in town are to encamp on the Common, as ſoon as the weather permits.

The 21ſt regiment is arrived at Charleſtown, S. Carolina, from St. Auguſtine, and another regiment is alſo expected there. A Carolina gazette ſays: "All the troops arrived here are lodged in the barracks, and none of them come into town without ſpecial leave of their officers."

A letter from a Member of Parliament, to a Gentleman in this town, mentions that the American affairs had not been ſpoke of in the Houſe ſince the debate on the King's ſpeech, the firſt day of their meeting.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE *of March* 4.

Being a ſpectator at the ſitting of the Aſſembly at Providence, I had an opportunity of hearing the publick letters read. Among others, one in particular excited my curioſity: I therefore took it down in characters, from which I wrote the whole at large; and having heard the ſame read a ſecond time, you may be aſſured the following is a correct copy. As it is of a pretty extraordinary nature, you are requeſted to inſert it in your uſeful paper.

Yours, ARGUS.

SWANSEY, March 3, 1769.

No. XI. circular.

Duplicate. WHITEHALL, September 2, 1768.

GENTLEMEN,

THE King having obſerved the Governours of his colonies have, upon ſeveral occaſions, taken upon them to communicate to their Councils and Aſſemblies either the whole or parts of letters which they have received from his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, I have it in command from his Majeſty to ſignify to you that it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that you do not, upon any pretence whatever, communicate to the Aſſembly any copies or extracts of ſuch letters as you ſhall receive from his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State, unleſs you have his Majeſty's particular directions for ſo doing. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Governour and Company
of the colony of Rhode Iſland.

A CARD.

THE coloniſts preſent their compliments to Lord Hillſborough, to whoſe care the American department has been committed, and humbly requeſt that before his Lordſhip proceeds to write any more circular letters he would make himſelf acquainted with the conſtitution of the colonies. His Lordſhip's ignorance, as appears by ſome of his miniſterial manoeuvres, has rendered him manifeſtly ridiculous; for inſtance, in one of his curious letters his Lordſhip gave orders to the Governour of Pennſylvania that in caſe the Aſſembly of that province did not act conformably to his pleaſure immediately to diſſolve them, whereas it is an inherent privilege of that Houſe to ſit on their own adjournments, and not in the power of any Governour to diſſolve them. Other inſtances might be produced to ſhow that his Lordſhip has moſt egregiouſly blundered: Theſe will be clear evident to himſelf, when his Lordſhip becomes acquainted with the duties of his office; but ſhould any other circular letters from his Lordſhip be *circulated*, with unconſtitutional orders to the American Governours, the coloniſts will "*treat them with the contempt they deſerve.*"

CONSTITUTION HILL, NORTH AMERICA.

NEWPORT, *March* 13.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to another in this town, dated January* 4, 1769.

IN ſhort, it is impoſſible for you on the other ſide of the water to judge of the opinion the people in this country have of America. There is a number of veſſels here put upon freight, for Boſton, New York, Philadelphia, &c. and not one merchant in this city dares comply with their orders, unleſs the act of Parliament, impoſing duties on America, be repealed, which there is not the leaſt proſpect of at preſent. Many ſhips are ordered to be ſold, and others to return in ballaſt. I have nothing new to tell you, only that a report prevails that a rupture between England and France is ſoon expected.

NEW YORK, *March* 16.

ON Monday laſt, according to deſire, there was a meeting at the houſe of Bolton and Sigel of the ſubſcribers to the agreement for non importation of goods; when, we hear, a committee was appointed to inquire into, and inſpect, all European importations, in order to a ſtrict compliance with the ſaid agreement, and alſo to correſpond with the other colonies.

By our late accounts from South Carolina, we have reaſon to think they will very ſoon come into a ſimilar agreement, and alſo not to import or purchaſe one imported ſlave.

By the Antigua newſpapers we have a relation of a barbarous murder committed at that iſland the 22d of January laſt, on two ſeamen, the ſubſtance of which is as follows. On the evening of that day one Robert Dunbar, returning home from a publick houſe, was met near the door of his lodgings by one Butler, a corporal in the army, with the piquet guard; who, after ſome words, aſſaulted Dunbar, whereupon a ſcuffle enſued between him and Butler in the ſtreet. This occaſioned ſeveral ſeamen, and others, to gather round to ſee what was the matter; and Butler, obſerving the crowd, whilſt he was down ſuddenly cried out to the guard and ordered them to *prime, load, and fire among the thickeſt of them*, which being immediately obeyed, two of the ſeamen were ſhot dead upon the ſpot. The guards were ſoon after taken, and delivered to the civil power, to be dealt with according to law. But it is ſaid the ſeamen in general there are much exaſperated, and threaten revenge againſt the ſoldiers. However, it was hoped all illegal extremities would be prevented. Dunbar in the ſcuffle alſo got wounded.

Tueſday laſt was married at Elizabeth town, in New Jerſey, Col. Templer, of the 26th regiment, to Lady St. Clair, relick of Sir John St. Clair, Bart.

Saturday laſt, being the anniverſary of the repeal of the ſtamp act, the Sons of Liberty in this city aſſembled at the houſe of Mr. Edward Smith, on the Green, were they dined, and ordered the proviſions that were left to be delivered to the priſoners in the jail. They afterwards ſpent the day in a joyous manner, when, among many other toaſts, the following were drank, viz.

1. The King.
2. The Queen.
3. The Prince of Wales, and Royal Family.
4. The Earl of Chatham, Marquis of Rockingham, General Conway, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, and every other generous aſſerter of American rights.
5. Alderman Wilkes.
6. John Dickenſon, Eſq; the ingenious author of the Farmer's Letters.
7. The Governour and Province.
8. The Navy and Army.
9. The ſpirited Aſſembly of Virginia of the year 1765.
10. Thoſe friends of liberty (and ſupporters of the Britiſh conſtitution) the truly patriotick Miniſtry, and glorious majority of both Houſes of Parliament, in 1766.
11. The 92 members of the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly, who voted againſt reſcinding.
12. The late worthy members of the Aſſembly of this province, who aſſerted the rights of themſelves and their conſtituents.
13. The friends of liberty, and enemies of oppreſſion and arbitary power, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.
14. May the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover rule the Britiſh empire to the end of time.
15. Proſperity to Great Britain and her colonies.
16. Proſperity to Ireland.
17. Trade and navigation, and a ſpeedy removal of the difficulties with which they are now embarraſſed.
18. A perpetual union and harmony between Great Britain and her colonies, and infamy and diſgrace to the enemies of either.
19. Succeſs to that uncorrupted patriot General Paoli, and the brave Corſicans.
20. Succeſs to the American manufactures.
21. The Liberty of the Preſs, and diſappointment to thoſe who endeavour to ſubvert it.
22. The ever memorable 18th of March 1766, and unanimity, fidelity, and perſeverance, to the Sons of Liberty in America.

The ſame day another company of Gentlemen met at Mr. Van de Water's on the ſame occaſion, where they had a very elegant dinner; drank a number of healths much the ſame as thoſe mentioned above, and ſpent the afternoon with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, and perfect harmony.

On Friday laſt, as Mr. Daniel Kemper, a ſhopkeeper at the Fly market, was ſitting at the door uſing his penknife, a fray happened in the market, and as he was running to know the occaſion of it, in riſing the market ſteps ſtumbled and fell, and having the knife ſtill in his hand, it unfortunately penetrated into his breaſt near two inches. The wound was at firſt thought to be dangerous, but as timely aſſiſtance was brought he is now in a fair way of recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23.

BY Capt. Carman from Madeira we learn that about the middle of January they had there a violent gale of wind, in which all the veſſels were obliged to ſlip their cables and put to ſea, but were all returned again; that ſeveral veſſels that arrived there after the gale had received damage, particularly his own ſloop, which loſt her maſt, and a ſloop from New York, which had loſt her bolſprit and all her head ſails.

Laſt Friday a number of the ſons of St. Patrick met at the houſe of James Byrne, in this city, to celebrate the anniverſary of that ſaint, where an elegant dinner was provided, and the afternoon ſpent in cheerful mirth and jollity, the following toaſts being drank:

1. The pious and immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. The King. 3. The Queen and Royal Family.
4. The Governour and Province.
5. Lord Chatham. 6. Lord Camden.
7. General Conway.
8. Mr. Bourke. 9. Col. Barre. 10. Mr. Wilkes.
11. Serjeant Glynn.
12. Paſchal Paoli, and the brave Corſicans.
13. Mr. Dulany. 14. Mr. Otis. 15. Mr. Richard Penn.
16. The Friends of America in the Britiſh Parliament.
17. A conſtitutional connection between Great Britain and the colonies.
18. The triumph of Liberty in America, and the friends of it throughout the world.
19. May every conſtitutional effort of the Americans to preſerve their liberty be crowned with ſucceſs.
20. May the ſons of St. Patrick ever diſtinguiſh themſelves by their attachment to the glorious cauſe of Liberty.
21. All the American Aſſemblies who have treated a late miniſterial mandate *with the contempt it deſerved*.
22. Honours and halters where due.
23. Succeſs to American manufactures.
24. May the Liberty of the Preſs remain free from miniſterial reſtraint.
25. Hammond's fate to Governour Bernard.
26. May arbitrary power and paſſive obedience be always deteſted by Americans and the ſons of St. Patrick.
27. The glorious 92 non-reſcinders.
28. May the memory of thoſe ſons of America who by their writings have ſo clearly and unanſwerably defended the liberty and rights of their country be held in the higheſt veneration, to the lateſt poſterity.
29. May union, love, and loyalty, always characteriſe the ſons of St. Patrick.
30. May no tyrannical Miniſters ever be able to entail ſlavery on America or the ſons of St. Patrick.
31. May Iriſh Miniſters who ſupport illegal taxation be deemed illegitimate, and be excommunicated from Heaven by St. Patrick.
32. May all authors who by their writings ſupport the cauſe of Liberty be introduced into Heaven by St. Patrick.
33. May all villains, however dignified, who by their calumny and miſrepreſentations have endeavoured to inflame the mother againſt her children, meet the fate they deſerve.
34. Liberty and Property.
35. Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights.
36. May the 17th of March be always venerated by the ſons of St. Patrick, and every ſucceeding one celebrated with as much pleaſure as the preſent.

Several patriotick Gentlemen being preſent, could not be particularized.

NEWBERN, *February* 3.

WE have an account, from Contentney, of a melancholy accident which lately happened there. A young Lady of that place having had a friendly correſpondence with a young Gentleman, among other things marriage was propoſed; the young Gentleman putting the publick conſummation off, under pretence of inconveniences at that time, the young Lady depended upon his honour, and continued the friendly intercourſe, until the effects of it produced his Majeſty an additional ſubject. The Lady now thought it high time for him to remove the inconveniences, if any there were, and publickly conſummate their nuptials; but, in the common language of men of pleaſure, he put her off, and began to practice undue methods to prevent her ſwearing the child to him, and at a time when he knew ſhe was alone went with an avowed intention of uſing her ill on that account. The young Lady refuſed him entrance into the houſe, at the ſame time ſolemnly proteſting, if he proceeded to violence in entering the houſe, ſhe would ſhoot him. The young hero, thinking himſelf able to ſubdue her to his will, as heretofore, boldly entered the houſe, by breaking open the door, at which inſtant ſhe preſented a gun, and ſhot one of his arms off; and it is ſaid he now lies in a languiſhing condition, and cannot poſſibly ſurvive, but muſt fall a victim to female vengeance, which he had juſtly provoked, and meet the reward of his ſavage brutality. *A ſad warning to theſe plunderers of female honour!*

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13.

A HOG was brought to town this week from Suſſex, as a ſhow, raiſed by Mr. Henry Tyler there, who though only four years old is near three feet and a half high, about nine and a half long, and it is ſuppoſed weighs near twelve hundred weight. He much exceeds any animal of the kind ever raiſed on this continent, and indeed we do not remember to have heard of any ſo large in England.

The ſnow Nancy, Richard Barron maſter, from Liſbon, is viſited by his Majeſty's ſhip Launceſton, John Gill, Eſq; commander, ſtationed here.

Arrived in York river, from Glaſgow, the Prince William, M'Cunn. She had nine weeks paſſage, and brings no news.

DEATHS.

The Reverend Mr. JOHN NEVISON, Rector of Meherrin pariſh, in Brunſwick; much regretted by his pariſhioners, and all who had the pleaſure of knowing him.

The wife of the Reverend Mr. THOMAS WARRINGTON, ſuddenly. She roſe to all appearance well, ordered breakfaſt, and went into her chamber to dreſs; but ſtaying longer than uſual, one of her daughters went to call her, and found her dead.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

April 10. Florida packet, Robert Elam, from Annapolis, with 10 tuns and a half of pig iron, 600 wt. of pot iron, 4 barrels of flower, and 1 barrel of linſeed oil.

10. Elizabeth, James Leitch, from Cadiz, in ballaſt.
10. Mulberry, Stripling Coſby, from York River, in ballaſt.
13. Succeſs, Joſhua Byrne, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

April 4. Virginia, Thomas Aſelby, for Briſtol, with 478 hhds. of tobacco, 2 hhds. of ſkins, 20 tuns of pig iron, 5540 ſtaves, 30 pine planks, 400 pales, and 24 rails.

4. Warwick, Andrew Macvey, for Cadiz, with 8701 buſhels of wheat, and 102 buſhels of beans.

THE *subſcriber is determined to draw his* LOTTERY, *on the 2d* Monday *in* May *next (being the day of the meeting of the General Aſſembly) at Mr.* ANTHONY HAY'S *in* Williamſburg, *upon the plan here propoſed, which he hopes will not be diſagreeable to the preſent adventurers, as the alteration of the ſcheme cannot affect their intereſt, but will greatly promote the ſubſcribers, as it will enhance the value, and encourage the ſale of the tickets remaining on hand at the drawing; but to avoid all poſſible objections from thoſe who were kind enough to purchaſe tickets upon the faith of the former ſcheme, it is intended that any ſuch who diſapprove of the alteration may be at liberty to return their tickets at any time before the day of drawing.*

THE SCHEME.

1 *Prize,*	*The Inſpection at* Page's, *containing five lots, which rent for 70 l. per annum, valued at 12 years purchaſe, is*	£. 840
1 *do.*	*The inſpection at* Crutchfield's, *containing ſix lots, which rent for 60 l. per annum, valued at 12 years purchaſe, is*	720
135 *do.*	*Lots unimproved, each containing half an acre, valued at 20 l. each, a price the moſt diſtany from the river bear ſells for, and many being near the river are worth*	2700
137 PRIZES.		£. 4260
263 BLANKS.		
400 TICKETS *at* £. 10 *each*		£. 4000
	Given in	£. 260

The inſpection at Crutchfield's *is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whoſe number ſhall be drawn the two hundredth.*

The inſpection at Page's *is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whoſe number ſhall be laſt drawn.*

In this ſcheme there are not two blanks to a prize. The inſpections, increaſing yearly, may be well eſtimated at much more than they are now valued, and the 260 l. given will reduce the unimproved lots to £. 18-1-5¼ each. So it appears no ſcheme can be better calculated for the benefit of the adventurers, and the eaſe in payments is an indulgence none has yet allowed.

The managers, and terms of payment, are as formerly. Tickets may be had of the managers and of

MANN PAGE.

BEST MOULDED

Tallow CANDLES

To be SOLD

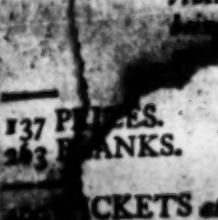
at the POST OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURG,

By the BOX,

At a SHILLING *per* Pound,

Ready Money.

The noted HORSE



Jolly Roger,

Will ſtand at the ſubſcriber's in Brunſwick county, at Allen's mill, in order to cover mares at 15 s. the leap, 40 s. the ſeaſon, and 1 l. to ſervant. Good paſturage gratis, but I will not be liable for any mares that may get away, though all neceſſary care ſhall be taken to prevent it.

JAMES BALFOUR.

PRINCE GEORGE, HALLIFIELD, *April* 1, 1769.

Merry Tom,

Is in high perfection, ſtands at my houſe, and covers mares at 3 piſtoles a leap, and three piſtoles the ſeaſon. Mares that did not prove with foal laſt year will be allowed this ſeaſon for two piſtoles. Particular care ſhall be taken of the mares that ſtay with the horſe, for 2 s. 6 d. a week keeping. Not one for theſe three years paſt has got away, and the ſame care ſhall be taken this. His foals are large, ſtrong, handſome, and active.

JOHN BAIRD.

THERE is now in the ſubſcriber's warehouſe at *Warwick* two bales and two ſheeted boxes marked AC, No. 1 to 4, which were imported laſt fall in the *Dolphin*, Capt. *Galt*. The owner may have them, on paying charges.

ARCHIBALD BROADIE.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* May, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *for ready money,*

TWENTY likely *Virginia* born Slaves, taken in execution; among them a good ſhoemaker, gardener, and hoſtler, ſeveral men uſed to the houſe and field buſineſs, and ſeveral boys and girls fit for ſervice.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, S. S.

Newly imported, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at Daly's *landing, on* Roanoke *river,* North Carolina,

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of fine

A LUCERN SEED,

either by wholeſale or retail.

2‖ YOUNG, MILLER, & Co.

MY ill ſtate of health makes it neceſſary for me to go to *England*. I hope to return in the fall. It is my intention to go with Capt. *Eſſex*, who ſails in *May* next; and I flatter myſelf that my obliging cuſtomers indebted will ſee the neceſſity of my receiving payment before my departure. I cannot therefore doubt but that they will, on this my earneſt requeſt, pay me this *April* court. It will lay me under additional obligations to them, and do me an eſſential ſervice. I have *juſt now* arrived an aſſortment of goods in my way. The buſineſs will be carried on in my abſence by my ſiſter.

JANE HUNTER.

Juſt imported in the RANDOLPH, *Captain* WALKER, *and to be ſold very reaſonably, eſpecially for ready money, at the ſhop lately kept by Mr.* William Biers, *by the ſubſcribers, in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical; alſo almond cakes, capers, French and pearl barley, Spaniſh licorice, ſago, ſalop, iſinglaſs, hartſhorn ſhavings, borax, ſaltpetre, beſt ſallad oil, Durham muſtard, oil of bben, hungary, lavender, honey, and orange flower waters, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, do. candied, Ladies ſticking plaiſter, eau de luce, Hill's elixir bardana, do. eſſence of waterdock, Blackrie's lixivium for the gravel and ſtone, beſt and common lancets, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, James's fever powders, Stoughton's, Daffy's, and Squire's elixirs, Fryer's and Turlington's balſams, Bateman's drops, Freeman's and Godfrey's cordials, Britiſh rock oil, balſam of honey, verdigriſe, vermilion, white and read lead, linſeed oil, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch metal, ſmelling bottles, oil of turpentine, roſin, alum, brimſtone, Greenough's tinctures for the gums and toothach, ivory ſyringes, tooth bruſhes, &c.

ANDREW ANDERSON, & Co.

Juſt IMPORTED, *and ſelling by the ſubſcriber, the following articles,* viz.

WHITE ſatin and luſtrings, India and other chintzes, calicoes and ginghams, ſtriped and plain muſlins, book do. bordered handkerchiefs, catgut, flowered gauze aprons, cloaks, cardinals, hats and bonnets, a large and faſhionable aſſortment of caps, ribands, egrets, fillets, and breaſt flowers, fine beaver hats for Gentlemen, youths and boys do. blue, green, and white fine riding do. for Ladies, feathers for do. all ſorts of gold bands, buttons, and loops, black, blue, and buff ſuperfine ſilk pieces for Gentlemen's breeches, maccaroni waiſtcoats, the very beſt black, white, and coloured China ſilk hoſe, the fineſt ſpun ſilk do. ſuperfine India cotton do. both for Ladies and Gentlemen, fine mimionet lace, flounced and laced caſting handkerchiefs, very genteel ſhoulchers and knots, ſome very neat paſte necklaces and earrings, do. of different colours, handſome earrings ſet with margarets, French pearl drop do. crooked tortoiſeſhell combs ſet with paſte, plain do. ſmall tortoiſeſhell pocket combs in caſes, fine box, ivory, and tapering do. paſte ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, double guilt and poliſhed ſteel do. in ſets, paſte pins, hoop and other ſtone rings, chaſed and plain ſilver nutmeg graters, very neat enamelled do. pocket books and Ladies houſewives with inſtruments, falling pearl necklaces, mock, garnet, and jet bunches, ivory caſes with ſmelling bottles, riband meaſures, both large and ſmall kid lamb and ſilk gloves and mits, white ſilk, brown thread, and all kind of leather gloves for Gentlemen, Philſbury's beſt and neateſt ſhoes, pumps, and ſlippers, with other London made do. Ladies ſatin do. childrens and girls do. of all ſizes, French and Engliſh beads, do. chumps, neat white trimmings, new faſhion ribbed ruffs, very fine plaited ſtocks, pocket handkerchiefs, lightharſemens caps for boys, plain ſatin do. oſtrich feathers, wedding, mourning, ſecond mourning, and other genteel fans, fan caſes, caſes ſet with margarets for young Ladies, ſtock tapes, Ladies riding ſticks, blond ſilk and cotton thread for working, watch ſtrings, fineſt Iriſh garters, garlands, walking canes, ſewing ſilks and tapes of all kinds, black patern ſilk mits at 4 s. 6 d. per pair, black ſticking plaiſter, the beſt Bell and Liſle thread, ſkeleton and ſkeine wire, &c. &c. alſo Perkins's ſpecifick dentifrice, well known for its great efficacy in whitening the teeth, and infallibly curing the ſcurvy in the gums, with directions how to uſe it, price five ſhillings the pot; with ſundry other articles, too numerous to inſert.

As this laſt importation conſiſts of the beſt choſe, genteeleſt, and moſt faſhionable aſſortment ſhe ever had, ſhe hopes to meet with encouragement in diſpoſing of them, which ſhall be moſt thankfully acknowledged by

CATHERINE RATHELL.

*** She has a few pair of womens STAYS, with tabby fore parts and fine ticking backs, which ſhe would ſell cheap, with thoſe other articles, to any ſtorekeeper; and as ſhe propoſes going to England after *June*, in order to purchaſe a cargo for the *October* court, ſhe will ſell for ready money only.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOUR.

For the entertainment of the curious,

ON *Friday* the 14th of this inſtant *April* will be exhibited, at the theatre in *Williamſburg*, by PETER GARDINER, a curious ſet of FIGURES, richly dreſſed, four feet high, which ſhall appear upon the ſtage as if alive; to which will be added a tragedy called the BABES in the WOOD; alſo a curious view of WATER WORKS, repreſenting the ſea, with all manner of ſea monſters ſporting on the waves. Likewiſe FIREWORKS, together with the taking of the *Havannah*, with ſhips, forts, and batteries, continually firing, until victory crowns the conqueſt; to which will be added a curious FIELD of BATTLE, containing the *Dutch*, *French*, *Pruſſian*, and *Engliſh* forces, which ſhall regularly march and perform the different exerciſes to great perfection. The performer will lay his head on one chair and his feet on another, and ſuffer a large rock of three hundred weight to be broke on his breaſt with a ſledge hammer. Tickets to be had at the Raleigh tavern. Box 3 s. 9 d. Pit 2 s. 6 d. Gallery 1 s. 3 d. The doors to be opened at four o'clock, and the entertainment to begin at ſix.—*** None can be admitted without tickets, nor any admitted behind the ſcenes, as the inconvenience muſt be obvious.—N. B. None of the above is repreſented by way of an optick box, or peeping through glaſſes, but ſhall appear publick on the ſtage, conſpicuouſly to the view of the ſpectators, without confuſion.

THE ſhip INDUSTRY, *James Lowes* commander, a prime ſailer, now lying at *Ived's* town, on *Rappahannock* river, bound for *London*, will take in tobacco, on liberty of conſignment, at 7 l. 10 s. ſterling a tun, and will undoubtedly ſail by the middle of *May*.—Whoever incline to ſhip are deſired to leave their notes or orders with Mr. *John Smith* at *Hanover* town, Mr. *John Glaſſell* at *Frederickſburg*, Mr. *William Templeman* at *Alexandria*, or the Captain at *Leed's*.

N. B. The ſhip has good accommodations for paſſengers.

WHEREAS I have this day aſſigned all the books of accounts, bonds, and promiſſory notes, due either to myſelf or to *Moore* and *Biers*, unto Col. *Thomas Biers* of *King William* county, for value received of him, this is therefore to deſire all perſons indebted as aforeſaid to pay their reſpective debts to the ſaid *Moore*, to whom I do hereby tranſfer all my right to the ſame.

WILLIAM BIERS.

KING WILLIAM, *April* 4, 1769. Witneſs, THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

THE ſubſcriber, lately arrived from *Germany*, hereby informs the publick that he is ſettled at *Warwick*, in *Cheſterfield* county, where he propoſes practiſing as a SURGEON, and to keep an APOTHECARY'S ſhop. From his long experience, and the ſucceſs he has been happy enough to have in his profeſſion, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to employ him. The ſtricteſt attendance may be depended upon.

His MEDICINES are all freſh imported, which he will ſell at the cheapeſt rates; alſo all ſorts of GARDEN SEEDS, *French* SWEETMEATS, *&c. &c.*

2‖ PETER DONALD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of about 1093 acres of Land, lying on *Willis's* creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *James* river, between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky Ridge*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the courthouſe, with a plantation and convenient houſes for an overſeer and five or ſix hands. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Mrs. *Suſannah Fleming's*, in the above mentioned county. 4 CHARLES FLEMING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Louiſa* county, a likely *Virginia* born man ſlave named FRANK, about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, is a very ſenſible fellow, and carried ſeveral ſuits of clothes with him.—Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, if delivered to the ſubſcriber, or into the hands of any perſon that will do it.

April 2, 1769. RICHARD ANDERSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6, 1769.

THE works of ſome Gentlemen, who have endeavoured to point out the duty of a magiſtrate in this colony, being out of print, and the laws having become very voluminous and intricate ſince their time, a ſhort ſyſtem relative to the office of a Juſtice of the Peace, it is thought, will be acceptable to the publick. Two Gentlemen of the Law in this city are willing to engage in this uſeful undertaking, if they can, by ſubſcriptions, be indemnified from thoſe expenſes which they muſt neceſſarily incur in the publication of ſuch a performance.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at both Printing Offices, and from thence it will be diſcovered whether ſuch a work is defired by the publick or not.

The conditions are that each perſon ſhall pay ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence at the time of ſubſcribing, and five ſhillings on the delivery of the book.

The volume will be printed in octavo, in a fair type, on good paper, and neatly bound in calf.

The Gentlemen concerned in this propoſal intend to delineate, as plainly and explicitly as they can, the manner in which a magiſtrate is to conduct himſelf in thoſe branches which are likely to fall under his conſideration. The FORMS of PROCREDING on each reſpective ſubject will be drawn with perſpicuity and exactneſs. A general idea of evidence, requiſite in each inquiry, will be communicated, with the authority on which it is grounded.

Proper extracts will be made from the acts of Aſſembly where neceſſary, with ſuitable obſervations thereupon. And as the office of ſheriff is connected with that of a magiſtrate, incidental directions on this head will be thrown in.

The work will be ready for the preſs ſome time in the enſuing winter, if the Gentlemen meet with proper encouragement from the publick.

It is hoped that this undertaking will not be attributed to lucrative motives, but that its utility is the principal object.

ANY perſon that has drawn 100 acre lots in Col. *Byrd's* lottery, numbers 760, 761, 766, 767, 768, will hear of a purchaſer at the General Court, by applying to the publiſhers of this paper, 4

MATTERS are ſo circumſtanced at *Leſter's* ferry that no credit can be given but to Gentlemens ſervants that pay every court, or when applied to. Indeed the cuſtom is not ſufficient to employ a clerk.

N. B. The place is, and has been kept, for a conſiderable time, under the licenſe of Mr. *Dancy*. 2

FOUND, between *Williamſburg* and *Ludwell's* mill, a ſizeable SILVER WATCH. The owner may have her by applying to me, at the *Neck of Land*.

THOMAS HANSFORD.

To be SOLD, *at* KING WILLIAM *May court,*

THE TRACT of LAND, containing 340 acres, which I drew as a prize in Col. *Thomas Moore's* lottery, them valued at 680 l. It lies near where Col. *Moore* now lives; and, as I have no conveyance made me, the purchaſer will have deeds made by ſaid *Moore*, reſerving to myſelf the benefit of a ſuit I have brought againſt him on the caſe for damage done ſaid land. Credit will be allowed for one moiety of the purchaſe money until the enſuing *October*, and until *April* 1770 for the balance, on bond and proper ſecurity to

4 WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

POETS CORNER.

An Ode on the return of SPRING 1769.

THE boiſterous Boreas now is fled,
In northern oceans hides his head;
The ſpring approaches, mild and fair,
And doth the face of nature cheer:
When birds begin to ſing and woo,
Let's join them, and be jovial too.

The trees do now themſelves array,
In foliage beautiful and gay;
By Nature's pencil all the fields
A variegated landſcape yields:
But, O ye fair! in youth ſtill learn
That beauty fled will ne'er return.

The vegetable world, with care,
Is deck'd anew each circling year;
Each circling year its pride renews,
In which e'en nature ſeems profuſe:
But to our youth, if ſpent in vain,
Ages ſucceed of grief and pain.

Behold! upon the teeming earth
All nature ſtruggling into birth;
Myriads of worlds we ſee around
On earth, herb, water, tree, are found:
Theſe works, Omnipotence, are thine,
In each we ſpy thy hand divine.

The bee, which in its well built cell
Securely did all winter dwell,
Now roams and feaſts on luſcious ſweets,
From every fragrant flower it meets:
Let me the book of Nature ſcan,
And gather all the ſweets I can.

The careful labourer, with pain,
Prepares the ground now for his grain;
The ſeed inhum'd, in time a crop
His wiſhes equals and his hope:
So ſeeds of virtue, early ſown,
Will yield a plenteous crop when grown.

But ah! behold the barren ſand,
Which favour'd is by Nature's hand,
Hides in its boſom flowers that fall,
And makes no recompenſe at all:
Thus the ungrateful, every day,
From God receive, but never pay.

Th' induſtrious ant now leaves her ſtore,
And ranges round in ſearch of more;
See with how much unweary'd pain
She to the heap conveys the grain:
Thus let me, with preſcient eye,
'Gainſt future wants lay up ſupply.

By Phebus' influence benign
Food both for man and beaſt doth ſpring;
His univerſal rays diſpenſe,
To all, their kindeſt influence:
Thus let my love be unconfin'd,
And be diffus'd o'er all mankind.

Hear how the birds, with mutual love,
And tender notes, make ſweet the grove;
All things with harmony ſeem crown'd,
Mirth, joy, and happineſs, go round:
When thus all Nature ſounds one note,
Refuſe not, O my ſoul, thy vote.

His praiſe exalt, with cheerful voice,
Who makes all Nature thus rejoice;
Be always firſt among the throng,
Each morn, to raiſe to him thy ſong;
And nightly, when the world's at reſt,
To end his praiſe be thou the laſt.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, laſt *November*, a ſorrel mare, 5 years old this ſpring, about 4 feet 9 inches high, has a white ſpot upon her ſhoulder about as big as the palm of a man's hand, [illegible] was pretty much galled when ſhe left me, never was docked, and branded on the near buttock TB. Whoever contrives her to me at *Cobb's*, in *Cheſterfield* county, ſhall have 20 s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

THOMAS BOLLING.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and paces, and branded on the near buttock W; poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. 1 DRURY OLIVER.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ſmall light gray mare, paces, had on a ſmall bell, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock D; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

GEORGE CARRINGTON.

HAMPTON, *March* 17, 1769.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of 90 l. to be laid out in building a houſe for the reception of the poor infirm inhabitants belonging to the county and parish of *Elizabeth City*.

1 Prize of	L. 50	is	L. 50
1	25		25
3	10		30
6	5		30
25	3		45
280	1-10		420
306 Prizes,			L. 600
294 Blanks.			
2200 Tickets, at 10 s. each,			
15 per cent. to be deducted from the prizes, is			L. 90

The ſaid lottery will be drawn on the ſecond *Tueſday* in *November* next, at *Hampton*, under the management of *Wilſon Miles Cary*, *James Wallace*, *Cary Michell*, *James Balfour*, *Gabriel Cay*, and *Henry King*, Gentlemen, or any four, of whom tickets may be had.

The money is to be depoſited with a treaſurer on the day of drawing, and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at that time.

CABIN POINT, *March* 24, 1769.

I INTEND ſhortly to the WEST INDIES for a few months. All perſons indebted to me, or to *Dunlop* and *Ralſton*, are deſired to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in paying off their reſpective balances. Thoſe who cannot pay off are deſired to give their bonds immediately. My buſineſs during my abſence will be under the direction of Mr. *John Heath*, who will alſo be properly authorized to tranſact *Dunlop* and *Ralſton*'s affairs.

ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the GENERAL COURT,

On Monday *the* 8th *of* May *next*, *before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *will be ſold to the higheſt bidders,*

THREE thouſand acres of LAND, lying at the foot of the *Double Top* mountain, in *Culpeper* county, altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers. This land is in good order, has four plantations on it fitted with every neceſſary houſe, and other conveniences for cropping. An indiſputable title will be made the purchaſer, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to Meſſ. *Capel* and *Oſwald Hanbury*, of *London*, merchants, or to their attornies here. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 25th of *October* next.

N. B. This is the land formerly advertiſed by Col. *Philip Reade* to have been ſold at *Culpeper* courthouſe the 3d *Thurſday* in *November* laſt, but prevented by an unavoidable accident.

BLANDFORD, *March* 28, 1769.

THOSE Gentlemen that were kind enough to take LOTS in the town of *Broadway*, and have not yet accounted for their ſubſcriptions, I flatter myſelf will do it immediately, either in ſending the money or their bonds. As the town land was entailed I am obliged to ſettle the value in lieu, which I cannot do without their aid. As I am very deſirous to have this matter finally ſettled, that I may make deeds for the lots, I preſume the Gentlemen will not take amiſs this hint, from

Their humble ſervant,

W. STARK.

For SALE *to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the* 3d *of* May *next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY's *door, in* Williamſburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Prince George* county, containing 490 acres, well timbered and watered, conveniently ſituated, within half a mile of church, three miles from *Nelſe*'s warehouſes, and about the ſame diſtance from *Jordan*'s *Point* on *James* river. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next, when the money muſt be paid to Mr. *Charles Carter* of *Coretoman*, who will attend at the day of ſale. A good title and deeds ſhall be made to the purchaſer by

THOMAS PINCKARD.

5

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bay mare, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, a ſwitch tail, had on a bell, branded on the near buttock I, and on the ſhoulder H; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10 s.

MATTHEW BURT.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, two cows, one a pale red, with a white face, the other a deep red, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the left ear, and a crop in the right; poſted, and appraiſed to 30 s. each.

VALENTINE OWEN.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Shining* creek, in the county of *Brunſwick*, within 43 miles of *Peterſburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged) with good ſecurity, will be required.

Tf W. STITH.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the* 3d *of* May *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are ſome good houſes, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for ſtock, and the ſoil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *December* or *January* next, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer (at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

12 EDWARD THWEATT.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Goochland* county, from *James Wyley*, overſeer, on *All Saints Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 32 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *Southeaſt*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20 l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Tf

A SCHEME *for diſpoſing of, by way of* LOTTERY,

THE following LANDS, HORSES, and SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of *William Bradley*, who unfortunately for himſelf and family, has loſt a large ſum of money by the failure of Mr. *Thomas Capſe*, late merchant in *London*; and as the ſundry lands, houſes, and negroes, from the great ſcarcity of money, will not bring nigh the value Mr. *Bradley* paid for moſt of them ſome years ago, if ſold for ready money, and being willing to make the moſt of them, in order to pay off all his debts, &c. his truſtees have taken this method, and have valued the prizes only at the rates they coſt ſome time ago.

pri.	value. L. s.	total L.	*Contents of the Prizes.*
1	750	750	A VALUABLE lot in *Portſmouth*, on which are two large ſtorehouſes or warehouſes, a ſmith's ſhop, and a good wharf, at which a ſhip of any ſize may load.
1	350	350	A valuable lot at the ſout of the *Great Bridge*, the moſt convenient for trade of any in the place, on which is a large ware or ſtorehouſe, with four rooms, a kitchen, ſtable, &c.
1	200	200	A piece of land joining Capt. *Max. Calvert*, near the corner of *Church* ſtreet, as now poſted in.
1	180	180	A piece of do. joining the above, on the main ſtreet, with a houſe which now rents for 20 l. a year.
1	160	160	A piece of do. joining the two above, and fronting *Smith* ſtreet, with a houſe with four rooms, not quite finiſhed.
1	80	80	A piece of land within three miles of the *Great Bridge*, valuable for timber, &c.
1	60	60	A lot or parcel of land at the *Great Bridge*, with a good billiard houſe upon it, oppoſite the *Three Tun* tavern.
1	25	25	A piece or lot of land adjoining the above.
1	50	50	A piece or parcel of land on the back of the tobacco warehouſe, with a good landing and ſtorehouſe.
1	20	20	A lot of land in the borough of *Norfolk*, pleaſantly ſituated in the fields.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	50	50	A valuable lot adjoining Mr. *James Parker*'s, pleaſantly ſituated on the creek.
1	50	50	A valuable lot adjoining the above, &c.
1	50	50	A ſhare in the *Town Point* wharf, which may become very valuable.
1	45	45	A Negro man, *Sharper*, a very good ſawyer.
1	40	40	A Negro man, *Skipper*, do.
1	70	70	*Beck*, a young breeding Negro woman, very valuable for houſe or field, with a young child.
1	25	25	*Markum*, a Negro boy, ſon of *Beck*.
1	20	20	*Hannah*, a child of *Beck*.
1	10	10	Old *Peg*, a good granny.
1	30	30	*Pug*, a very good ſpinner.
1	30	30	*Joſhua*, ſon of *Pug*.
1	20	20	*Kinſale*, a Negro man, a planter.
10	10	100	Each a hhd. of moloſſes, containing about 100 or 110 gallons.
20	6	120	Each a barrel of ſugar, containing from 200 to 260 lb.
34	5 10	187	Each a barrel of *Weſt India* rum, containing about 30 gallons.
11	8	88	Each a lot of lumber, at the current price, or caſh in lieu, deducting 15 per cent.

100 Pr. L. 2870
474 Blanks.

574 Tickets, at L. 5, is L. 2870. the amount of the prizes.

The lottery will be drawn at *Williamſburg* in *June* Oyer court next, or ſooner if the tickets are ſold, under the management of Col. *Thomas Tabb*, Col. *John Prentis*, Meſſ. *James Gibſon*, *George Abyſon*, *Archibald Campbell*, *William Belden*, *James Mills*, *Alexander M'Caul*, *Alexander Donald*, *Arthur Morſon*, *Alexander Henderſon*, and *Hector Roſs*, or any three of them; of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcribers, who will make good titles to the fortunate adventurers.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen.
NEIL JAMIESON,
MATTHEW CHRIPP,
GOODRICH BOUSH,
JOHN WILSON,
} Truſtees.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT TO PURDIE & DIXON's VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

APRIL 14, 1769.

AFTER our GAZETTE *was published last night, a late* NORTHERN *paper, containing the following interesting particulars, fell into our hands, which we thought we could not delay giving to our readers.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Dec.* 16.

HIS Sublime Highness has commanded the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, inhabiting this capital, to march with the Janizaries immediately with the sum of 4,500,000 piastres towards clothing and supplying those troops with the necessaries for a march. At the same time, his Highness ordered the people that he should not exact from them any other subsidy.

The 6th [illegible] under a Pacha, with 4000 horsemen destined for the army, arrived from Natolia in the neighbourhood of this city, and set out the next day for the frontiers. They continue to work at the arsenal, with indefatigable industry, upon a great number of flat bottomed boats, which are ordered to be got ready with the utmost expedition.

BELGRADE, *Dec.* 21. According to an ancient custom established among the Turks, which deprives all people, except Mahometans, from bearing arms during the time the Porte is at war, the Grand Seignior has issued an ordinance, enjoining all his subjects who are not Mussulmen to deliver up all the arms they are possessed of.

WARSAW, *Jan.* 10. We hear from Great Poland that the famous Malaziewski being attacked near Kosten, by a body of Russians, retired into the castle of that place, which being taken by assault, the chief was cut to pieces, with great part of his followers; the remainder have fled into the district of Suabia, where they threaten to revenge the death of their leader the moment they are reenforced.

LONDON, *Jan.* 27.

Extract of a letter from Paris *to a Gentleman in* London, *December* 23.

"YOU English consider us French as enemies to liberty. You reproach us for endeavouring to reduce Corsica to our obedience, and say that if we heard of a province on the other side of the globe you suppose we should hasten thither to make a slave of him. How easy it is for men to see the faults of others, while blind to their own! The Corsicans are not so remote from us as the Americans are from you: they never enriched us by their labour and their commerce; they never engaged in our wars, and fought as brothers, side by side, with us, and for us, bleeding in the same cause; they never loved and honoured us; they are not our children. But all your American colonists have been, and are, to you! Yet at this very moment, while you are abusing us for attempting to reduce the Corsicans, you yourselves are about to make slaves of a much greater number of those British Americans; depriving them of their property by the authority of your laws, taking away the right of giving their own money, arbitrarily dissolving their Parliaments, and dragooning their persons. In short, you appear to have no idea of liberty, or real desire to see it flourish and increase: All the liberty you seem to value is the liberty of abusing your superiours, instead of tyrannizing over those below you."

It is said that for the future none but persons of high rank and character will be appointed Governours of the British colonies of America.

We are assured, from good authority, that in the two late elections for the county of Middlesex Sir William Beauchamp Proctor expended upwards of 12,000 l.

It is said that agents are employed to buy up all the bludgeons used at the late Hertford election, in order to their being sent to Corsica, as it is supposed they may be employed with more propriety against the French *invaders* than English *freeholders*.

Yesterday [illegible] o'clock, pursuant to a precept from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, came on at St. Bride's church, Fleet street, the reelection of an Alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without, in the room of the late Sir Francis Gosling, Knight, when John Wilkes, Esq; was unanimously rechosen, no other person appearing as a candidate.

By letters from Corsica we are informed of a fresh defeat which the French have met with in that island, near the bridge of Bivinco, having been obliged to retire with great loss towards Furiani. The Corsicans, after pursuing the enemy some time, and making prisoners a Major, some subaltern officers, and many soldiers, retired to their intrenchments, where they hourly expected their General, with 6000 men, to enter the province of Nebbio, having formed the project of entirely driving out the French.

Jan. 30. By the dispositions making by the Russians it should seem that they intend to make part of a winter campaign, as well to prevent the Turks assembling their forces as to oblige them to remove from the frontiers of Poland and the empire of Russia, and thereby to establish the theatre of war in the dominions of the Grand Seignior.

It is said that the fleet which will sail early in the spring to the Mediterranean is to consist of 16 sail of the line, including one ship of 90 guns and two ships of 84, with frigates and bomb vessels; and that 12 battalions of foot, 6 battalions of marines, and 9 companies of artillery, with a train of field artillery, and a large number of battering cannon, will be embarked for the same service.

To supply the absence of that military force, as well as of six battalions which are to go to Ireland, 12,000 militia are immediately to be embodied; and 30 companies of invalids, each consisting of 120 men, commanded by one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign, are to be draughted from the out pensioners of Chelsea hospital: The officers from the seniors of each rank upon the half pay list. These companies are to do duty in the different garrisons of Great Britain.

On Saturday a Gentleman was sent by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to John Wilkes, Esq; to congratulate him on his reelection as Alderman of Farringdon ward Without, and to acquaint him that at the next court of Aldermen his Lordship would declare his election, and to desire him to come the court day following to Guildhall, to be sworn in.

Letters from Italy advise that since the Turks have quitted the country of Montenero, to go to reenforce their army destined to act against the Russians, all the resentment of the Montenegrins has fallen upon the Venetians, who some time ago burnt two of their villages; in return for which they have now repulsed them, and taken four large villages, which were furnished with troops and artillery.

Letters from Lisbon advise that the convent of the regular Canons of St. Augustine, in that city, was invested on the 9th of last month, by the King's order, and all the papers seized. The Superiour of the convent, and nine of the Monks, were at the same time taken into custody, and conducted to prison.

A letter from Paris says: "The Parliament assembled on the 12th of January, and protested against every thing that was done the day before in the Bed of Justice, or that should be done in consequence thereof.

Feb. 1. A late letter from Rome speaks of the polite reception Lord Bute has met with in that city from all ranks of people: The Pope has conferred on him several distinguished marks of his esteem; and the Noblesse, to a man, are studious in making every thing agreeable to him. Whatever shades there might be in his political character, there is not the least doubt that there are few in Europe who possess a more liberal and extensive knowledge of science, and the Belle Letters, than his Lordship.

Yesterday there was a very full House of Commons, when a great number of constables attended in the avenues to keep off the populace, who were very numerous. Mr. Wilkes was brought by the Marshal of the King's Bench to the House about half an hour past 12 o'clock, and carried to the apartments of the Sergeant at Arms. The populace huzzaed him as he passed.

We are told that in case the talked of expulsion, and bill of exclusion from holding any place of honour, power, or trust, should take place, as some warm friends of Government say absolutely will be the case, that then the friends to Mr. Wilkes's cause intend to wait on the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to request he will be a candidate for the county.

Feb. 2. We hear that a subscription has been set on foot in the city of Cork in order to enable the merchants there to make the brave Paoli a considerable present of beef, butter, pork, and other provisions, and that it has met with great encouragement.

An augmentation of the British squadron in the Mediterranean is now much the subject of conversation, and it is apprehended a day will arrive when the French may repent their cruel and arbitrary invasion of Corsica.

Feb. 3. It is apprehended by some persons that Mr. Alderman Wilkes will soon take up his residence in the strongest house in the city.

They write from Stockholm that the King of Sweden has resumed the reins of government.

It is said that the patriot intends to appropriate all his future pecuniary supplies from America to the service of the brave Corsicans, those strenuous asserters of liberty.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the English *factory at* Petersburg.

"It is now no secret that the French, the better to carry on their destructive schemes southward, have made a favourable diversion towards the north, which will cut out work for two powers, viz. Russia and Prussia. The bare interest of your idle millions spent in Germany would have prevented all this, and bribed the whole Ottoman Porte, from the seraglio to the eunuch."

They write from Vienna, of Jan. 7th, that orders had just been issued for a very considerable body of Austrian troops to be ready to take the field by the middle of March next, though it was given out those troops are only intended to form two armies of observation.

Letters from Hamburg mention it as the universal opinion throughout all Germany that a power, long known by the title of the "common disturber of the peace of Europe," is the sole instigator and cause of the present rupture between the Turks and the Russians.

Macquirk and Balfe, the two Brentford rioters, now under sentence of death in Newgate, have every day, at a stipulated hour, a handsome dinner sent them.

Yesterday his Majesty did not go to the House of Peers, but the following bill, among others, received the Royal assent, by commission, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act for the free importation of Irish salted provisions for a further limited time, and also from the American colonies.

Yesterday morning about 30 of the most respectable Livery of London waited on the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to request his Lordship would summon a Common Hall, to consider of instructions to be presented to their members at this alarming crisis; when his Lordship very obligingly appointed tomorrow se'nnight, the 10th instant, for the assembling of the Livery.

We hear the freeholders of the county of Essex will soon have a meeting at Chelmsford, to consider of instructions to be given to their representatives in Parliament.

We hear that the city of Bristol, and the other capital places in the kingdom, are impatiently waiting the sense of the city of London, with respect to the giving of instructions to their members, that it may be followed throughout the kingdom; as the only vigorous, constitutional, and most effectual step that can be taken in the present critical and divided situation of our internal affairs.

It is said that instructions are coming up from several parts of North and South Wales to their representatives.

Feb. 4. Last night it was reported that Captain A—— was ordered to be committed to Newgate, for having sent a challenge to a certain Baronet, for words spoken in a great assembly.

It is whispered that some letters of great importance, and bad tendency, which were written in the spring to the friends of a certain patriot in America, have been intercepted, and are intended to serve as matter effectual to put an end to his popularity.

Letters from Copenhagen say his Danish Majesty arrived in that metropolis by 14th of January, at five in the evening, preceded by 30 postilions. He was received with the greatest acclamations of joy. The garrison were under arms, and repeated salutes of the artillery announced the general satisfaction. The reigning Queen met his Majesty at Rotschild, and accompanied him in his coach to the capital.

They write from Cadiz that a great number of ship carpenters are at constant work, in building several new Spanish men of war of the line, which are ordered to be fitted out for sea, immediately on being launched from the stocks.

Feb. 6. Yesterday Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, had the honour of having a long conference with his Majesty.

Friday some despatches, said to be of importance, arrived at the Secretary of State's office from the Court of Berlin.

The House of Commons sat until near three o'clock on Friday morning, when the popular affair was finally determined.

Saturday morning a celebrated patriot lost his seat in a certain assembly.

By a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 23d, we hear that they have received no news of any consequence from Corsica, but that great preparations are making for an entire conquest of those stubborn islanders early in the next spring. Several regiments, whose battalions have been entirely completed, have received orders to file off towards Provence, to embark on board a number of transports at Toulon, which are destined for Corsica.

BOSTON, *March* 20.

LAST Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, the large mantion house of Col. Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, together with two stores contiguous thereto, were wholly consumed by fire, occasioned, it is supposed, by a beam taking fire under a hearth. The flames had got to so great a height before the discovery that it was with great difficulty the family (between 15 and 20 souls) escaped with their lives. The Colonel saved no other clothing than a cloak, and a Gentleman who happened to lodge there was obliged to jump out of a window. The loss is estimated at 3000 l. sterling.

Saturday last, being the anniversary of the repeal of the stamp act, the British flag was displayed on Liberty Tree, and at noon a number of Gentlemen met in the hall under the same, where a number of loyal toasts were drank.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in this city*, Jan. 19.

I HAD the pleasure of dining a few days ago with Mr. Wilkes, in the King's Bench prison, in company with several Gentlemen from America, and others from different parts of England. He is one of the most entertaining men in the world. I heard a number of sentiments from him, that would have done honour to a *Sidney* or *Hampden*. He is an enthusiast for American liberty, and says if you can but preserve an equality among one another you will always be free, in spite of every thing. Titles are the bane of an infant country. He is quited in a particular manner after Mr. Dickenson: His Farmer's Letters, he says, are superiour to any thing of the kind that was ever published in any age or country. The toasts we drank were as follow: His Majesty, and all the Royal Family; liberty to the British empire; John Glynn, Esq; the Pennsylvania Farmer; Number 45; Daniel Dulany, Esq; of Maryland; James Otis, Esq; of Boston, &c.

Extract of another letter, of the same date.

"Mr. Dickenson's Farmer's Letters have carried his name and reputation all over the British dominions. I was a few days ago in a large company of patriots and advocates for liberty, where I heard a thousand fine encomiums passed upon them. It is a general remark here that all the state papers, such as addresses, petitions, &c. which come from America, are wrote in a stile not to be equalled in any part of the British dominions. There is a plain reason for it: Men will always write well upon subjects they feel thoroughly."

Extract of a letter from London, *Jan.* 29.

"American affairs remain *in statu quo*. The Lords, not long since, drew up a number of resolutions, not very favourable to your northern neighbours, which they sent down to the Commons for their approbation. These resolves they backed with an address to his Majesty, of the *same benevolent tendency*. The Commons, chagrined at such an infringment of their dignity, have rejected the proposal; from which the friends of America are led to hope that the present session may discover some signs of penitence in the *parent* for the distresses she has brought on her *children*."

Extract of a letter from London, *Jan.* 30.

"The last duties, it is confidently said, are to continue; and, in short, you are to expect no favour or indulgence from hence. Instructions will be given to the Governours to send hither the most active persons in defence of their rights; and if that should be the case I hope they will send ships sufficient to bring every person on the continent, for I hold every native in that light."

Extract of a letter from London, *Jan.* 31.

"In respect to publick affairs, we cannot but be of the opinion that although many things are adverse to America, yet the tide is turning in her favour, by the idea of raising taxes on your side daily *decreasing* here amongst all parties; and we think that no Minister will again attempt the taxing you, as we believe they are heartily sick of the late act, and want only to save the honour of Parliament to get rid of it. The most sanguine of their friends agree that it is *improper* and *uncommercial*, and that had a petition come over from your merchants, on the principle of *inexpediency*, instead of that from your Assembly, denying the *right*, it would have been ere now repealed. The Ministry at the same time declare they will oppose a repeal, as long as America shall think that their *threats* are to oblige a compliance; however, we hope a little patience will bring it about, every thing being done that is in the power of your friends here to effect it, and as speedy as the nature of the case will admit."

Extract of a letter from London, *Feb.* 1.

"The House of Commons have concurred with the House of Lords in sundry resolves, censuring the conduct of the Bostonians, and in an address to have the authors of any treason that may have been committed at Boston brought over here for trial; and this seems all that will be done for America, until some fresh matters is furnished from thence."

Extract of a letter from London, *Feb.* 4.

"Indeed the face of politicks wears a melancholy aspect at present, and what will be the issue Heaven alone can tell. While the colonies are in an uproar about their liberties the people here are enraged, almost to a degree of desperation, at seeing their rights infringed in the person of Mr. Wilkes, who was yesterday expelled the House of Commons, by a majority of 103. Nothing so much alarms the merchants here as your resolutions to import no more goods, which will have a more salutary influence than all the mob triumphs in the world."

Extract of a letter from London, *Feb.* 6.

"The doors of the House of Commons are now shut against every body but members. Whilst the legislature hath many important matters to attend to, which require immediate discussion, the Commons were employed all last week, night and day (for they sit every day until two, three, or four in the morning) on Mr. Wilkes's affair; and on Saturday, the 4th, he was expelled between two and three in the morning. He avowed the prefatory remarks to Lord Weymouth's letter, which is the first reason assigned in the following resolutions for his expulsion, which are copied from their journals, viz.

"That John Wilkes, Esq; a member of this House, who hath, at the bar of this House confessed himself to be the author and publisher of what this House has resolved to be an insolent, scandalous, and seditious libel, and who has been convicted in the court of King's Bench of having printed and published a seditious libel, and three obscene and impious libels, and by the judgment of the said court has been sentenced to undergo twenty two months imprisonment, and is now in execution under the said judgment, be expelled this House.

"This resolution was carried, upon a division, by 219 to 137, and a new writ is issued for electing another member in his room; but as they passed no vote of disqualification he will doubtless be rechosen, and in that case this business will be, in part, to do over again, so far I mean as respects the propriety of his sitting in the House.

"George Grenville was among those who voted against his expulsion, observing that upon the first point respecting Lord Weymouth, it was an offence against a private man, and was cognizable and punishable by the common law, and that with regard to the other two he was now suffering the judgment of the court of King's Bench; that he wished lenitive measures to be followed, in order to quiet the minds of the publick, and to render him of no consequence; and that Wilkes himself was so sensible of this that he wished for nothing more ardently than persecution, and would be disappointed if he had it not.

"Thus this matter stands at present. Wilkes hath since published a most extraordinary address to the freeholders of Middlesex, a copy of which I send you. He seems now to be absolutely desperate, and resolved either to bring down upon his head the whole vengeance of the legislature, or to bully the Ministry into an accommodation with him. We shall see how it will terminate."

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the county of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

THE proceedings of yesterday in the House of Commons fill me with the deepest concern, and I can truly say much more on your account than my own. I cannot be deprived of the glory of having been chosen a representative in Parliament for the first county in England but I feel with anguish of heart that the present administry have found means to suspend for some time the plan of usefulness to my fellow subjects, and service to this kingdom, which I had meditated. What adds, however, the most to my grief, is the melancholy reflection that by my exclusion the Ministry have thus openly shewn that they entertain no scruple of violating the sacred rights of the people, even in the most important case, that of having a deputy nominated by themselves to the great council of the nation. They have, in the instance of yesterday, robbed a very respectable part of this kingdom of their most ancient inheritance, of their share in the legislative power. No set of men in this country have hitherto ventured so grossly to abuse the trust reposed in them, nor to give so fatal a stab to the vitals of our country. The threatning aspect of all our publick affairs does not present any thing equally alarming, except the late instance of ruffians hired to be your assassins, and the murderers of the constitution, at our last county election, whom publick justice, and an honest English jury, have hitherto in vain sentenced to death. I think with horrour on what we may in future dread for the liberties of all the Commons of Great Britain, from so despotick an Administration, if our gracious sovereign should much longer continue to them the power of the state.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to renew to you the assurances of inviolable attachment to your service, and the cause of liberty, to which my life is dedicated. My courage is not appalled, nor my spirit in the least abated. I will carry with me to the grave an unshaken fidelity and ardent affection to you and to this country, an invincible hatred and opposition to its enemies. I hope still to give you further proofs of my sentiments, by my parliamentary conduct. I flatter myself that the relation between us which subsisted yesterday, although now dissolved by the violence of arbitrary Ministers, will in a short time again take place. Every mark of your regard I shall value in a high degree, and I trust that my conduct will convince you that I am not quite unworthy of the choice which I have had the honour of humbly soliciting.

I am strongly influenced on this occasion by a particular reason, which strikes me very forcibly, and I believe will have the greatest weight with you: It is that by a second choice of me for this county, you, Gentlemen, the independent freeholders, will assert the clear right you derive from the Constitution of naming your own representatives. If Ministers can once usurp the power of declaring who *shall not* be your representative, the next step is very easy, and will follow speedily: It is that of telling you whom you *shall* send to Parliament, and then the boasted constitution of England will be entirely torn up by the roots; the Parliament of Great Britain will become not only as insignificant as those of France, a mere state engine of government, but a grievous burthen, and infinite mischief, to the nation. The present crisis affords the opportunity of asserting your most valuable privileges, and of shewing yourselves superiour to the insolent mandates of a Minister, who has the presumption to treat Englishmen as slaves.

The rights of this free kingdom, Gentlemen, have been frequently violated in my person. You have now in me the opportunity of vindicating them, and I hope, without the reproach of vanity, I may add that my firmness in the support of our common liberty, under circumstances equally perilous and intricate, has secured me your confidence, and will be considered by you as a proof that you may again safely honour me with this fresh testimony of your esteem, the choosing me a second time the representative of my native county in Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen,

With true regard and gratitude,

Your most obedient and

King's Bench prison, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1769.

Affectionate humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

Extract of another letter from London, *Feb.* 6.

"The report of the resolutions regarding America having been deferred until next Wednesday, on account of Mr. Wilkes's affairs being brought into Parliament, I shall send you them a few days hence. Thus much I can now say of them that they tend to enforce all the laws of trade and revenue, and there is not the least prospect of the acts being repealed."

Extract of a letter from London, *Feb.* 7.

"Things draw towards a crisis; the Ministry blamed by all moderate men. The Minority is increasing fast. The City of London meet this week, to give instructions to their members. Many other counties probably will follow the example, and I hope moderate and constitutional measures will prevail, probably not without some further struggles. The proceedings relating to America will be taken notice of."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, *Feb.* 3.

"An order has been lately transmitted from the Secretary of State's office to the Governour of this place and Minorca, and all the Consuls of Portugal, Spain, and Italy, to inform themselves of all the American vessels that call at their respective ports, the cargoes they bring, and those they return with, and to report those particulars to the said office."

By Captain Buckley, arrived here from Lisbon, we learn that the Emperour of Morocco was going with an army of 100,000 men against Mazegon, a settlement belonging to the Portuguese on the coast of Barbary, and that he intended to storm it on the 6th of last month; that all the English Consuls on the Barbary coast were arrived at Gibraltar, at which place six or eight sail of New England vessels had been lying some time, as the trade with the Moors is entirely stopped, until matters are settled with the English; that 6 or 8 sail of English vessels were lately lost in a gale of wind at Magadore, but he does not know to what ports they belonged.

The other accounts we have relative to American affairs are, in general, that though there be no immediate prospect of redress, yet that the wished for period, it is thought, is nearer than many imagine; for it is observed the opinion which had but too generally prevailed, of raising taxes on America, seems given up by many, from a persuasion of its being erroneous, and by others as a measure that will not answer the intended purpose. That therefore, although there be no probability of Parliament reversing the *declaratory act*, it is not likely that any Minister will hereafter attempt to make use of it to the purposes of Charles Townshend; and that *that* burthen, it is believed, will soon be removed.

That the present opposition to the *immediate* repeal of the late revenue act arises from the offence taken at its being *insisted* on with *threats* from this side, which is considered by some of our *zealous* friends in Parliament as an improper measure, and inclines them less to countenance an *immediate* redress, though they have it warmly at heart to be done in what they call "a due time." That, however, it is thought, it will be effected; and that the continuation of a prudent and temperate conduct will be the most sure means of accelerating it. That nothing has added to the difficulty of this work more than the merchants of one province having *sent* their orders *conditionally*, at the same time that their near neighbours determined to have their goods at all events. That *this*, with advices from respectable characters on this continent, that a considerable part of it cannot long subsist without supplies from England, had very much decreased the fears of many in that respect, and raised in others the opinion that if such a trial of strength is ever to be made it may be as well done now as at any other time, especially as it is imagined that our markets are so overstocked with goods that giving us time to consume them will ultimately be advantageous to England.